# National



Oribung

SEE 6th PAGE.

Whoever overlooks the chance offered on 6th page is negligent of

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1902.—TEN PAGES.

VOL. AAII-NO. 6.-WHOLE NO. 1109.

See sixth page for first announcement of new books. Best



By H. CLAY TRUMBULL, Chaptain, 10th Conn.

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The Presidential election of 1864, with Abraham Lincoln and Gen. McClellan as opposing candidates, caused disturbances among civilians at home, and strong feeling among soldiers at the front. A fear of fresh riots in New York led to the ordering of troops to that city, from Virginia, under Gen. Butler. The men of our command had already built their huts for Winter occupation on the north bank of the James, and arranged to make themselves as comfortable as they could in the months of inaction which must naturally selves as comfortable as they could in the months of inaction which must naturally follow, when suddenly they were ordered on board transports to the waters of New York Harbor. There they were compelled to wait within sight of shore, and but a few hours' distance from their homes, without the privilege of landing, and with all the discomforts of army transport life.

Returning, after the re-election of President Lincoln, they found their Winter quarters occupied by other troops; and they were compelled to begin anew, in the rain and mud of the opening Winter, to provide for themselves, as best they could, with a poorer location, and with scantier supplies of wood for their huts. Such an experience was trying, at the best, and was aggrayated by the fact that it was ocwas aggravated by the fact that it was oc-casioned by the action of Northern opporcasioned by the action of Northern opponents of the Government, or by lukewarm sympathizers with their cause, when more open and manly foes at the South demanded the best energies of the loyal and patriotic soldiers. I faced a regiment of sadhearted men when I stood up to preach my first sermen to them after our return, in the drizzling rain of a Wintry Sunday morning, in the wet and chilly woods of Virginia. My text was from II Chronicles 13.74—

"Behold, the battle was before and be-

These words were spoken of a time when there was civil war among God's chosen people, and the ruler of that peo-ple found himself with an army of brave ple found himself with an army of brave soldiers in his front, and an "ambush-ment" in his rear, under the lead of a commander who had been an honored sol-dier of the Government, but who now spired to the chief rule. In this conflict the supporters of the Administration "cried unto the Lord, and the priests" ell of them being on the side of the Government—"sounded with the trumpets.
Then the men of Judah (the loyalists) gave shout: and as the men of Judah nouted,"—expressing in this way their minds in favor of continued war against rebels in arms—"it came to pass, that God smote Jeroboam (the leader against the national administration) and all Israel before Abijah (the legitimate ruler) and Judah. \* \* And God delivered them into their hand." "Neither did Jeroboam into their hand." "Neither did Jeroboam recover strength again in the days of Abijah. "But Abijah waxed mighty "and Judah was prospered." And by and by "the Lord gave them rest," and there was "no more war;" for God gave his people triumph, even while "the battle was before and behind."

. CAPITAL.

With the fall of Richmond and the surtender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House, yet other conditions faced the sol-diers and their Chaplains. My regiment diers and their Chaplains. My regiment was assigned to duty at the captured Confederate Capital. Strange sights and sounds greeted us there. The sudden collapse of the Confederate Government had carried down, for the time, the entire social system of its metropolis. All ordinary occupations were gone. What money was available had now no value. Those who had had assured positions and wealth, or a competency, found themselves penniless, with nothing to do, and no possibility. less, with nothing to do, and no possibili-ty of employment. Families until now prominent in social life and in official cir-

their hight, in the army and throughout the country, the foul assassination of President Lincoln cast gloom over all, and brought bitterness to every loyal soul. Joy and sorrow struggled together for expresand sorrow struggled together for expression. "It was the uttermost of joy; it was the uttermost of sorrow—noon and midnight without a space between." Hearts that were grateful for restored peace stayed their throbs of gladness as the funeral of the martyred President passed in slow solemnity from Washington to Springfield. Instead of National illuminations, the new President proclaimed a day of National fasting. On that day I preached from the words in Ezra 3:13—

"The people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the seping of the people."

PARTING WORDS AT MUSTER OUT.

There was rejoicing in camp when, one afternoon, word came that the order for our muster-out had been received by Gen. Perry, our Department Commander, and that in a few days more we should be on our way home. It was then that, as their Chaplain, I spoke parting words to the men from I Kings 22:36—

"And there went a proclamation throughout the host about the going down of the sun, saying, Every man to his city, and every man to his own country."

It was a welcome proclamation that told the men of Israel that, the war being over, of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people."

# AFTER LEE'S SURRENDER.

After Lee's surrender it was hard for Soldiers to realize that the cessation of active hostilities did not imply the immediate disbanding of the armies, still needed to maintain order and to aid in the reestablishing of authority in the territory suddenly left without even the form of level or National Convengency. ed to maintain order and to aid in the restablishing of authority in the territory suddenly left without even the form of local or National Government. The men were impatient to return to their homes, now that the war was over, as they understood it. It was a new call to patient endurance that came to them, and that the Chaplain must press and strive to make clear. My sermons for the time were from such texts as—

"But the end is not yet." (Matt. 24:

6).

"It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put

By and by the men became more rest-ss. They thought that the terms of their enlistment, for "during the war," justified them in supposing that they were entitled to an immediate discharge, and they talked over among themselves the propriety of going home "without leave"—they would not call it "deserting." This feeling of restiveness was widespread in the army. While I was absent from my regiment for a few days on business, a Government Paymaster came and paid the men of our command up to date. Returning on a Thursday evening, just as the Paymaster's "Yet they were not afraid."

Thursday evening, just as the Paymaster's "Yet they were not afraid."

Thursday evening, just as the Paymaster's "Yet they were not afraid."

Thursday evening, just as the Paymaster's "Yet they were not afraid." Paymaster came and paid the men of our command up to date. Returning on a Thursday evening, just as the Paymaster's work was completed, I found that quite a number of our men had already left, and that the fever of desertion was rapidly spreading. At once I set to work among the men; striving to show them the folly and wrong of such a course. That evening and the next two days I persevered in a time of inaction, I preached from the divergence of active service, in privation and under discipline.

I pointed out the elements of soldier service as tending to the development of manhood, as demanding unselfish devotion to an object in life, obedience to orders, a high sense of responsibility, and interdependence on others in co-operation in a holy cause. War was terrible; but, war existing, those who suffered most from (Coatinated on second page.)



"IN THE DRIZZLING BAIN OF A WINTRY SUNDAY MORNING."

I pointed out the folly of Esau's reasons. I was with the soning and the cost of his bad bargain with Jacob. Esau had some fine qualities and generous traits in comparison formally, day by day. If I did the same intervened since then, and it seems so now as they have come to be viewed by their fellow-citizens generally in the more than 30 years that have intervened since then, with the close-fisted shrewdness of Jacob; thing at a formal Sunday service it would but Esau thought more of present comfort than of a good name that had its chief value in the future, while Jacob thought more of the future than of the present. Esau bartered an honorable record for

an honorable discharge. To barter that for a few more days or weeks of home enjoyment would be to swap a good name for a deserter's shame. It were easy now prominent in social life and in official circles were dependent on the bounty of the Federal Government for the food necessary to keep them from actual starvation. On the other hand, the entire slave population was jubilant and demonstrative over the construction was further freedom. In view of such facts as these I preached n my first Sunday in Richmond. Officers His bargain would seem a sorry one then. In view of such facts as these I preached on my first Sunday in Richmond. Officers and men stood together in a field of bivouac on the edge of the city, and out of my wonderment, to the men in their wonderment, I spoke from the words in Ecclesiastes 10:7—

"I have seen servants upon horses, and princes walking as servants upon the earth."

While rejoicings over victory were at their hight, in the army and throughout

the men of Israel that, the war being over the men of Israel that, the war being over, they could "return every man to his house in peace." The message was then, as now, to each soldier, to go to his redeemed country, and to his dwelling-place, or home, within it. And we were called to like rejoicing. Our country was a new country, and it was newly our country, after our next in its restoration and unlift.

\*But the end is a second of the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power." (Acts 1:7.)

"For yet the end shall be at the time appointed." (Dan. 11:27), coupled with, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved." (Matt. 10:22.)

saved." (Matt. 10:22.)

but it is not to be supposed. The soldiers as men in the sphere of their moral and religious natures. Sermons of that sort are suited to men's wants everywhere; they need not be dwelt upon in this sketch of an Army Chaplain's sermons to soldiers as soldiers, but they were even more frequent than the other kind. Yet even these quent than the other kind. Yet even these as soldiers, but they were even more fre-quent than the other kind. Yet even these sermons must be adapted to the peculiar needs and tastes of soldiers. The same religious truth must be differently pre-

or place for fresh sermon-writing, but this only increased its value when found. In

appeal to active service made to the same men a few months before at St. Augus-tine; and, like that, it was, at the request of the hearers, printed for their use, from the manuscript copy thus prepared in the

I came to love more and more my soldier hearers, and to honor them the more as I better knew them. The suggestion that I frequently heard from civilians, that army life was essentially demoralizing, and that soldiers were peculiarly addicted to profanity and intemperance and diabonatic and other more and discounter and other more arms. dishonesty, and other vices, aroused me to honest indignation, and I wrote and spoke on the subject freely as I had opportunity to reach those who were influential in shaping public sentiment at home. Finally I had an opportunity to preach a special sermon for the soldiers, as I had preached many a special sermon to the soldiers. Being at my home in Hartford.

"We have dwelt in tents, and have obeyed."

It was when Jeremiah was discouraged about the low state of morals and manhood in Israel, and was inclined to feel that none could be depended on as upright and true, that the Lord told him to bring the sons of Rechab from their life in the open field, and offer them wine and other luxuries of the city. He did so, but they rejected the temptation, telling of their fidelity to the injunction of their ancestor, and saying, "We have dwelt in tents, and have obeyed." Their loyalty and abstinence cheered the heart of the prophet, and was an example and an encouragement to others; and from that time to this the truest men in any time of general declension of morals have been those who lived lives of active service, in privation and under discipline.

It was natural for soldiers to value the presence of a Chaplain, when they were and saying, "We have dwelt in tents, and have obeyed." Their loyalty and abstinence cheered the heart of the prophet, and was an example and an encouragement to others; and from that time to this the truest men in any time of general declension of morals have been those who lived lives of active service, in privation and under discipline.

I pointed out the elements of soldier service as tending to the coupons, all book coupons, all advertising coupons, all advertising coupons, all advertising coupons, all advertising come describe them more fully, place a price on them, and turn them into cash.

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It was natural for soldiers to value the presence of a Chaplain, when they were going out into a life-and-death struggle.

They felt stronger if one whom they look-private and the picks the

tling we were called to, we ought always to be at peace with God.

At another time I preached on "Soldiers' Grumbling: What Causes and What Comes of It." My text was from Exodus 16:2—

"My text was from History was cited in proof of this view."

My text was from getting and personal safety.

History was cited in proof of this view of the case, in the character, as shown in "And the whole congregation of the children of Israel murmured against Moses and Aaron in the wilderness."

of the case, in the character, as shown in their later life, of Cromwell's old soldiers of the veterans of the American Revolution and of other services. I pointed out that men in such a mode of life as the Israelites in the wilderness, and as our soldiers in campaigning, were of life as the Israelites in the winderness, and as our soldiers in campaigning, were peculiarly prone to find causes for grumbling, and to grumble accordingly. I showed by illustrations from our own experience that men were less likely to grumble when they had the hardest life to lead; and I reminded them that matters the lead of the lead

civil war, both North and South, those who knew them best were surest that their moral standard improved with their length of service. Profanity was rarer in our camps than in the average city street at the North. So rare was it, in deed, that a common remark of old soldiers was, on hearing blatant profanity, "You swear like a new recruit." As to drunkenness, there were no open saloons within the army lines, and, in consequence, no temptation to drink, in the ordinary walk of a soldier's life. And as to dishonesty, the feeling of honor and of comradeship made it almost unknown in the army. At one time a squad of 10 recruits came to our regiment in Florida. Soon after, a theft in camp was reported. At once the tents of only those recruits were once the tents of only those recruits were scarched, and the stolen property was re-covered. No one thought of that theft as perpetrated by an old soldier.

At a gathering of Chaplains of the

of the war, this subject of the influence of army life was under free discussion. One of the older Chaplains gave his experience. He had heard so much said of the deter-ioration of character under the tempta-tions of army life before he entered ser-vice, that he had actually dreaded its ef-fect on himself as he came to do his Mas-ter's work there. But he had felt the noter's work there. But he had felt the up-lifting power of army life in his own soul, and he had seen it on others to an extent that he had never dreamed of as possi-ble. One of his sons was an enlisted man, and at first he had feared for him; but he had seen him gain and grow under the prevalent influences in the army, and now he was wishing and praying that his sec-ond son would also enlist, so as to have the benefit of these elevating influences on his personal character. When I had spoken incidentally on this subject at a public meeting in New Haven, during the latter part of the war, the Rev. Dr. Leanard Bacon, who was in the pulpit, said to me after the service: "What you say about army life is quite new to me, but I accept the truth of it at once. I remember that in my boyhood days there were a few Revolutionary soldiers in our home community, and every man of them was morall; a head and shoulders above his fellows. I think it will be so among the veterans of this war."

was moran; a nead and anomores above his fellows. I think it will be so among the veterans of this war."

I emphasized the fact that our soldiers were ennobled by their ennobling army service, and that they grew more manly day by day, while men of a corresponding grade in social life at the rear, who could have gone but would not go, were deteriorating as the war dragged on. My appeal to those at home was to welcome the veterans on their return from the war as those who were better men than when they went out, and to see to it that their high soldier standard was not lowered by the temptations and demoralizing influence of the social life at home.

All my army service, all my Chaplain experience, tended to confirm my conviction that what I said in this sermon, for the veteran soldiers of our civil war, was the truth. This seemed so as I viewed them then from my Chaplain's standpoint, and it seems so now as they have come

seem less of an affair than if I came before them with something specially prepared for the occasion. Moreover, I needed the stimulus of careful preparation in or at sea. It includes the camp, the barries of the camp, the camp is the camp in the camp in the camp in the camp is the camp in the A CHAPLAIN'S PASTORAL WORK. writing and phrasing, growing out of the lack of opportunity of reading and study.

Indeed, I soon found out that officers and men would come out in larger numbers when they knew I had a written dismilitary prison. Whether marching, fightbers when they knew I had a written discourse instead of an extempore address. One Sunday morning, as I was preaching without notes, a soldier came to the entrance of the chapel-tent, and, looking in, said to a comrade, "Pshaw! he is only talking. I thought he was preaching," and turned away in disgust.

It was not always easy to find the time or place for fresh sermon-writing, but this from which he goes out in his parish to An ordinary pastor has his parsonage, from which he goes out in his parish to visit his parishioners at their homes or the Autumn of 1864 we were to withdraw from the trenches before Petersburg during the night of Saturday. The next day I was to speak parting words to those men whose term of three years' service had just expired, and who were now going to their homes. I sat, under the siege firing, until midnight, in a splinter-proof, writing on my sermon by the light of a candle stuck in the fuse-hole of the upper half of a spherical case shot. When we had withdraw at their work, and to which he returns when his pastoral work is done for the time being. His people see but little of him except when he comes among them officially, or when they call upon him for some special service. They are not always with him. He is not one with them differs from an ordinary minister. The Chaplain lives among his people all the time. They know him as their homes or at their work, and to which he returns when his pastoral work is done for the time being. His people see but little of him except when he comes among them officially, or when they call upon him for some special service. They are not always with him. He is not one with them times their work, and to which he returns when his pastoral work is done for the time being. His people see but little of him except when he comes among them officially, or when they call upon him for some special service. They are not always with him. He is not one with them times are their work, and to which he returns when his pastoral work is done for the time being. His people see but little of him except when he comes among them officially, or when they call upon him for some special service. They are not always with him. He is not one with them times are their work, and to which he returns when his pastoral work is done for the time being. His people see but little of him except when he comes among them officially, or when they call upon him except was a service. They are not always with him. He is not one with them the people are the people and the properties are the people and the people are the people ar to their homes. I sat, under the siege firing, until midnight, in a splinter-proof, writing on my sermon by the light of a candle stuck in the fuse-hole of the upper half of a spherical case shot. When we had withdrawn from the line of works and had reached our field of bivouac, some distance at the rear, I preached to those men from Joshua 22:3—

"Ye have not left your brethren these many days unto this day, but have kept the charge of the commandment of the Lord your God."

This was a companion sermon to the appeal to active service made to the same men a few months before at St. Augustine; and, like that, it was, at the request

march, he has opportunities of pleasant chat with them as they move along the road. If he shares the exposures and endurances of siege life in the trenches, or on ordinary picket duty, or is near them when they go into battle, whatever moral force he exercises is at its best. He can place the amount to your credit and you have to keep up their courage, and do much to keep up their courage, and spirits, and standards of conduct. And there may be occasions for him to be of scriptions, or coupons for the same at any

to the rear when wounded. "ATTENDING TO THE SWEARING."

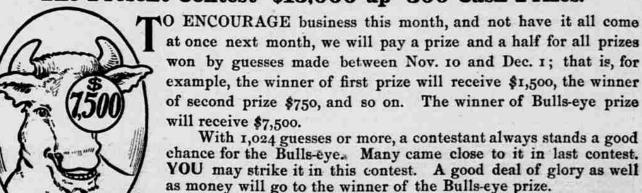
Jeremiah 35 10—

"We have dwelt in tents, and have speaker:

"Look out there! You are interfering the Chaplain's work. He'll attend to

# Increased Prizes All this Month.

The Present Contest-\$15,000 up-300 Cash Prizes.



books we ever offered. Do not overlook the value of Advertising Coupons. Many comrades are finding the use of advertising space the best venture they ever made. Start Army of the James, during the last year of the war, this subject of the influence of the mar, the market of the mar, the market of the market Get purchasers for the owners, and charge each of the owners a fair commission. Money in it. News from winners on tenth page.

> for Monday, December 29, 1902. Send in guesses to arrive in Washington on or before December 28, 1902.

> > Regular Prizes.

| 1st T                                    | amed.       |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 81.000                                  |
|--|-------------|---|-----|---------------|-----|-----|----|---|---|---|
| 2d *                                     | 4 4 4 4 4 4 |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 500                                     |
| 3ä                                       | 66          |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 400                                     |
|  | 66          |   |     | ). <b>.</b> . |     |     | •  |   | • | (1000)                                  |
| 4th                                      |             |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 200                                     |
| 5th                                      | 44          |   | (3) | 12            | 0.5 |     | 13 | 3 | - | 100                                     |
| 6th                                      | 66          |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 100                                     |
| 7th                                      | 46          |   |     | 9             | 24  | (2) |    | • | • | 100                                     |
| Sth                                      | 66          |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   |   |
| 15 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T |             | • |     |               |     |     |    |   | • | 100                                     |
| 9th                                      | 60          |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 100                                     |
| 10th                                     | 46          |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 100                                     |
| Hth                                      | 66          |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 100                                     |
| 12th                                     | 66          |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| 14th                                     |             |   |     |               |     |     |    |   |   | 100                                     |

Bulls-Eye Prize \$5,000.

This prize of \$5,000 will be awarded for the exact guess.
All prizes paid within two weeks after announcement of the awards. No claim for an award considered after the awards have been paid. If more than one guess makes the same winning, the prize will be divided.

### How Guesses are Secured.

Guesses are secured by getting subscribers for The National Tribune at \$1 a year, by using or selling advertising space, or by buying books. A good plan is to buy coupons. No one can make guesses, however, unless he sends to the paper at least \$2 during the term of this contest—that is, during October, November and December. For each additional \$1 sent the number of guesses allowed will be doubled. Thus:

amount to at least 1,024, and provided f ther that he makes one guess, the cent guess, so to speak, and then states he many guesses he wishes above the cent guess and how many below it, and be sure to state what difference to allow tween the guesses.

Write a letter something like this:

National Tribune, Washington, D. C.:

Sirs: My deal or deals entitle me 1,024 guesses at the Treasury receipts:

| be doubled. Thus:            | ı |
|------------------------------|---|
| For a \$2 deal4 guesses      | ı |
| For a \$3 deal               | ı |
| For a \$4 deal               | ı |
| For a \$5 deal32 guesses     | ı |
| For a \$6 deal64 guesses     | ı |
| For a \$7 deal128 guesses    | ł |
| For an \$8 deal              | l |
| For a \$9 deal               | ı |
| For a \$10 deal              | ı |
| For a \$12 deal              | l |
| For a \$13 deal              | ı |
| For a \$14 deal              | ŀ |
| For a \$15 deal              | Ð |
| For a \$16 deal              | ľ |
| For a \$17 deal1152 guesses  | ı |
| For an \$18 deal1289 guesses | ı |
| For a \$19 deal              | l |
| For a \$20 deal2048 guesses  | ľ |
| For a \$30 deal3072 guesses  | ŀ |
| For a \$40 deal4096 guesses  | P |
| For a \$50 deal              |   |
|                              |   |

| "Close" Guessing.                        |
|--|
| Following were the Treasury Receipts     |
| for Mondays of December last year:       |
| Monday, Dec. 2                           |
| Monday, Dec. 9 2,370,706.57              |
| Monday, Dec. 16 1,951,685.60             |
| Monday, Dec. 23 2,159,015.40             |
| Monday, Dec. 30 2,397,719.09             |
| Will they be greater, or less, or about  |
| he same, this year, for Monday, Decem-   |
| on 202 Von can guess it as close as any- |

## Increased Prizes.

To encourage business this month, and not have it all come at once next month, and we will pay a prize and a half for all prizes that are won by guesses made between Nov. 10 and Dec. 1; that is, for example, the winner of first prize will receive \$1,500; the winner of second prize, \$750, and so on. The winner of Bulls-Eye prize will receive \$7,500.

### The Bargain.

For every \$10 sent in this contest we will give \$20 worth of coupons of any kind selected, provided half of them, at least, are advertising coupons. The buyer can take all advertising coupons, if he prefers. A club of 10, at \$1 each, will be entitled to \$10 worth of advertising free. A buyer of \$10 worth of books gets the same. See Subscribers' Advertising Columns on another page. You will see how subscribers are already using these columns.

### Easy Method of Guessing.

Sirs: My deal or deals entitle me t 1,024 guesses at the Treasury receipts fo Dec. 29, 1902. I make the following a central guess: \$2,331,163,23. 1 wis to make 512 guesses above the central guess and 511 below it, the difference be

tween each guess to be \$100. Name ....., Date...., P. O....., State..... Note.-Please understand the above form is a mere example. If entitled to more than 1,024 guesses, increase the num-ber of guesses above and below the central accordingly. The central guess in above form was selected at random. It should not be regarded as a guide. The difference

between guesses can be any amount from one cent to \$1.000 or more. In the recent contest the larger proportion of winnings were secured by this method.

# Using Old Guesses.

We have carefully preserved the guesse both of the June and September contest and when a contestant makes a new des he can order them used in the present contest, if he so desires.

If a contestant desires the guesses re turned to him for revision, he should writ

us a request and acknowledgment in the following form: National Tribune,

Washington, D. C.

Inclosed find —— cents postage for the return of the guesses I made in the contest for June 30, or for Sept. 15. I acknowledge there were no winners among Monday, Nov. 3.

Monday, Oct. 6.

Monday, Oct. 13.

Monday, Oct. 20.

Monday, Oct. 27.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Monday, Nov. 3.

my guesses, except as reported in your is-sue of July 10. Yours, etc.,

Name, . . . . . . . State, . . . . . Date, .....

We will then return the guesses and file this letter in place of the guesses. We are sorry to be so particular with old friends. We must sustain our system, particularly since the prizes have become large and important. We do not propose to place ourselves in a position where we have no defense, if our fairness is ever called in

## Monday's Treasury Receipts.

Following will be found the Treasury Receipts of Mondays for this year. This will give contestants the information that is often asked for.

The figures printed in black type were guessed at by our contestants, each repre-senting the date of contest. So far as we can learn there is nothing expected in December that will cause the figures to

be abnormal, either higher or lower than

| ıl | received and opened Monday  | morning.     |
|----|-----------------------------|--------------|
| g  | Monday, Jan. 6              | 2.270.372.55 |
| -  | Monday, Jan. 13             |              |
|    | Monday, Jan. 20             |              |
|    | Monday, Jan. 27             |              |
|    | Monday, Feb. 3              |              |
|    | Monday, Feb. 10             |              |
| 0  | Monday, Feb. 17 2,          | 643,591.73   |
| r  | Monday, Feb. 24             | 2,793,300,79 |
| 8  | Monday, Mch. 3              | 1,965,436,41 |
| h  | Monday, Meh. 10             | 2,369,923.97 |
| 1  | Monday, Mch. 17             | 1,994,883.64 |
| ٠  | Monday, Mch. 24             | 2,060,694.79 |
|    | Monday, Mch. 31 2,          | 307,405.20   |
|    | Monday, Apr. 7              | 2,966,315,66 |
|    | Monday, Apr. 14             | 2,158,727.39 |
|    | Monday, Apr. 21             | 2,258,579.33 |
| e  | Monday, Apr. 28             | 2.291.471.37 |
| 0  | Monday, May 5               | 2,733,065.69 |
|    | Monday, May 12              | 2,097,093.72 |
| 1  | Monday, May 19              | 2,411,011.15 |
| e  | Monday, May 26              | 2,342,011.17 |
| ì  | Monday, June 2              | 1,452,064.06 |
| e  | Monday, June 9              | 2,793,901.79 |
| a  | Monday, June 16             | 1,945,703.58 |
| -  | Monday, June 23             | 2,094,044.54 |
| 72 | Monday, June 30 3,          |              |
|    | Monday, July 7              | 1,773,958.40 |
|    | Monday, July 14             | 2,281,687.42 |
|    | Monday, July 21             | 1,983,419.05 |
|    | Monday, July 28             | 1,820,761.96 |
| 8  | Monday, Aug. 4              | 2,205,449.24 |
| t. | Monday, Aug. 11             | 1,869,893,86 |
| 1  | Monday, Aug. 18             | 2,095,799.37 |
| 1- | Monday, Aug. 25             | 2,341,816.05 |
| ì  | Monday, Sept. 1, Labor Day, | holiday, no  |
|    | Treasury receipts.          |              |
| e  | Monday, Sept. 8             | 2,328,742,12 |

2.373.122.84

1.802,744.02

# OUR COUPONS.

personal service in ministry to them in time in the future. For every \$10 deal heir death-hour, or in sending them back in this contest you can have \$20 worth of coupons, provided half of them, at least, are advertising coupons.

special sermon for the soldiers, as I had preached many a special sermon to the soldiers. Being at my home in Hartford, at the funeral of my brother, Lieut-Col. Trumbull, just before the close of the war, I was urged by the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell to preach on this subject, as he had become interested in my peculiar views. He arranged for the meeting in the church that line, just send for me, and I'll attend that line, just send for me, and I'll attend that line, just send for me, and I'll attend that line, just send for me, and I'll attend the reserve for their places along the line. If you have anything for sale, or desire to buy something at a bargain, advertise. We whatever swearing is necessary on this round of picket duty. So if any of you will learn to profitably employ our advertising columns. Almost every man has many things about his place or in his many things about his place or in his He arranged for the meeting in the church where he had long been pastor, and called special attention to it, in advance, in The Hartford Courant. My text was from Hartford Courant. My text was from heard a profane word, to call out to the heard a profane word, to call out to the special attention to it."

Taramigh 35 10—

This announcement enabled me after-bouse that are useless to him. They would be useful to others. Say what they are in a few words or lines of advertising. When inquiries come describe them more fully, the same and turn them into

With subscriptions, advertising books for sale you cannot fail to "make good" on the outlay.

If you have but little time, or are dis-

abled, friends or relatives can assist you in disposing of the coupons.

|                | [One-Dollar S                  | ubscription Coupon.]                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Good for       | one year's subscri             | ption to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.                      |
|                | The A                          | ational Tribune Co.                                 |
| Ling Torks     | Subscriber's                   | sample only. Not good for subscriptions.]           |
| Not valid aft  | er                             | , State .   |
|                |                                |   |
|                |                                |   |
|                | [One-Dollar                    | Advertising Coupon.]                                |
|                | -                              | . 1902.   |
| Good for       | -                              | . 1902.   |
| Good for       | 20 words adver                 | , 1902.<br>rtising in The National Tribune.         |
| Good for       | 20 words adver                 | . 1902.   |
| Good for       | 20 words adver                 | , 1902.<br>rtising in The National Tribune.         |
| Good for       | 20 words adver                 | tising in The National Tribune. Vatural Tribune Co. |
| Not valid afte | The A  [This is a Advertiser's | tising in The National Tribune. Vatural Tribune Co. |

|         |                   |                      | , 1                                     |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| for \$  | worth of National | Tribune Books.       | (Price list of book<br>back of this cou |
| E.W.    | 0 /               |                      | - 0                                     |
| 1:16    | She No            | tional Tre           | bune 60                                 |
|         |                   | Sample only. Not goo |   |
|         | Book Purchaser's  | Sample only. Her got | a jor books.j                           |
| d after | Name              |                      |   |
| 1903.   | P 0               |                      | 04-42                                   |

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 339 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.